AUGUST. 1781. THE NUMB. 2668.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1781.

Imported in the Franklin, and other vessels from Europe, and arrived by land from Boston, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING WHEEL, on the corner of Market and Third-streets, viz.

SCARLET superfine broad cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, superfine broad cloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured second cloths.
Grey and brown, strong English knaps.
London brown, buff, scarlot, white and striped cassimers.
London brown, striped, purple, and a variety of forest cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white plush.
Green, scarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine plush, fashionably ribbed.
A great variety of spotted, brown, claret coloured and black velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple corduroys.
Grey, white and striped coatings.
Black everlastings.
Serge denims.
Serge dejean.
Prunellas.
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain worsteds, suitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of silk jacket and breeches patterns.
Corded dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embossed serges.
Embossed flannels.
Minorca serges.
White flannels.
Corded, plain and spotted callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown baizes.
White swanskin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worsted, cotton and silk hose of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured crapes.
A beautiful assortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marseilles quilting.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable and clouded mantuas, of different patterns.
White, blue, black garnet, crimson, pink and striped sattins.
Black, white and blue half sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink and black modes.
Dove coloured paduasoys.
A few pieces of beautiful brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white and crimson ell wide persians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimson tarsnets.
An elegant assortment of the most fashionable silk gauzes, kentings and catgut.
Muslins tamboured.
Elegant ditto ditto aprons.
Skilleting and cap wire.

Large fine blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8ths bed ticks of the best quality.
6-qrs. yard 3-8ths, yard wide, and 7-8ths cotton checks.
Black and scarlet princes stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown, and spotted jeans.
Table cloths and towelling diaper.
Damascus.
Blue, white and green, India taffeties.
7-8ths and yard wide ticklenburg.
Sail duck.
Mens, womens and childrens English leather shoes.
Ladies stuff ditto.
A large assortment of fine thread lace, edgings and trolly.
Silk stockings, gloves and mits.
Purple gloves and mits.
Coarse and fine cambricks and lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany handkerchiefs.
Irish, Dutch and French linens.
Bag holland.
Broad and narrow Russia sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown sheeting.
Flowered and milnet lawns.
Milnet lawn handkerchiefs.
Sewing silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineness.
Long lawn.
Plain and striped muslins, coarse and fine.
Twist of different colours.
Mens coarse hose and mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian poplins, &c.
Plated and gilded buttons.
Whitechapel and common English needles.
12 and 14 oz. saddlers tacks.
Pound pins.
Silver locket buttons of various patterns.
Ink pots.
Hanover laces.
Tapes.
Razors of the first quality, in cases with straps, &c.
Watch chrystals and springs.
Black and white narrow and broad lace.
Bengalls and ginghams.
An assortment of ribbands.
Pots.
Iron skillets.
Copper coffee pots and skillets.
Brass candlesticks.
Cast boxes.
Window weights.
Bake stones, &c.

ALSO,

Cinnamon, raisins in jars, philberts and almonds by the bag.
Some hogsheads of extraordinary indigo, with numberless other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his most grateful Thanks to those who have generously favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to assure them it will be his constant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

By the UNITED STATES, *in* CONGRESS *assembled.*

July 23, 1781.

RESOLVED,

THAT five suitable persons be appointed and authorized to open a subscription for a Loan of Thirty Thousand Dollars, for the support of such of the citizens of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, as have been driven from their country and possessions by the enemy; the said States respectively, by their Delegates in Congress, pledging their faith for the re-payment of the sums so lent, with interest in proportion to the sums which shall be received by their respective citizens, as soon as the legislatures of the said States shall severally be in condition to make provision for so doing; and Congress hereby guranteeing this obligation:

That the said five persons do also receive voluntary and free Donations, to be applied to the further relief of said sufferers.

Ordered, That the President send a copy of the above resolution to the Executive of the several States not in power of the enemy, requesting them to promote the success of the said Loan and Donation, in such way as they shall think best.

JULY 24, 1781.

Resolved, That Messrs. William Bingham, John Bayard, George Meade, Jacob Barge, and Doctor Hutchinson, be, and they are hereby appointed and authorised to open a subscription for a Loan, agreeable to the resolution passed yesterday.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

THE Gentlemen who are appointed to carry the above benevolent Views of Congress into execution, entertain the most sanguine hopes of success, from the well known humanity of the inhabitants of these States.

They deem it unnecessary to address them in a more particular manner on the present occasion, as suffering virtue never fails to produce correspondent sensations. But satisfied of their disposition to serve those, whose attachment to the liberties of their country has reduced to temporary want and distress, they wish that it may be done in a mode that will be most agreeable to the delicacy of the persons to be relieved. Many of those who in our glorious cause have preferred poverty and exile to affluence and their country, are persons of the first rank and fortune, to whom donations, however liberal, can scarcely be acceptable, nor is it wished to hurt their feelings by offering them. To them a generous loan will be a much more acceptable service (which they can repay with interest) than any donations whatever. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the humane would LEND rather than GIVE, and shew a respect to their virtue by contributing to relieve their present necessities in a way that will lay them under the easiest obligations, and which they can repay with justice and gratitude. They mean not however to reject the donations of the humane, as there are doubtless some who have had virtue to refuse subjection to a haughty foe, though they had not fortunes at stake, and to whom the obligation to repay, what their immediate exigencies may require, would be too great a burthen. They have earned every favour by their firmness and patriotism, and have a right to expect a just and even a generous return from the country which they have served with so much fidelity.

The feelings of the most obdurate would be sensibly affected by the recital of the sufferings of this devoted people. Sympathy towards so distinguished and numerous a class of sufferers, labouring under the weight of accumulated misfortunes, will naturally incline those who have it in their power, to afford them relief and assistance.

The weak and exposed situation of their country, subjected them to the chance of more than a common share of calamity from the events of the war; and their merit in resisting, under such unpromising appearances, entitles them to a more abundant proportion of public acknowledgment and esteem.

They have at length been compelled to abandon their private possessions, been forced from their favourite pursuits of life, from the engagements of domestic tenderness.

Let those who are now enjoying the sweets of a gainful commerce, let those who are now engaged in profitable trades and professions, under the protection of a free government—pause a moment, and reflect upon the situation of these unfortunate strangers.

Indeed, it would be an indignity offered to the feelings of the inhabitants of these States, to suppose, that any other incentive would be necessary to engage their humanity in favour of those worthy exiles, than the bare description of their sufferings and their wants.

In a cause less glorious, and to virtue less brilliant, the hand of benevolence should be generously extended.

But who can behold such patriotic characters, possessed of ease and opulence, voluntarily leaving their all at the call of their country, sacrificing every thing that man can hold dear at the shrine of liberty, and not be struck with the brightness of the example; and shew to the world, by the liberality of their contributions, that they are not insensible to such eminent worth.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Continuation of Letters found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

Whitehall, Treasury-Chambers, 19th Dec. 1780.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, having received information of the steps which were taken by your Excellency, to appoint commissaries of captures, upon your expedition to South-Carolina, for the purpose of preserving the property of his Majesty's loyal subjects in that country, or making them recompense for the losses, or damage which they might sustain, and for the purpose of converting to the good of his Majesty's service, and to the use, conveniency and benefit of the army, all cattle and moveable property, which might be captured from his Majesty's enemies; and finding that Major Hay, one of the gentlemen appointed by your Excellency one of the Commissaries, was now in England on account of his health, their Lordships desired the favour of his attendance on their Board, to explain to them all the circumstances of that commission, and the nature of the proceedings therein, and Major Hay having given their Lordships very satisfactory information thereon; it appears to their Lordships, that this measure not only has been of great utility and conveniency to the army, and his Majesty's loyal subjects, but that it is an act of justice and humanity, and may hereafter be of the utmost consequence to prevent many abuses, and save considerable expences; I am therefore commanded by their Lordships to acquaint your Excellency, that they approve entirely not only of your continuing such Commissaries in South-Carolina, but also of your establishing and appointing others of the like nature, and for the like purposes, whenever you in your judgment shall think requisite, necessary and proper. And their Lordships request that you will acquaint me for their information, whether any such plan was adopted in the expeditions from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; in that against Georgia, or in any other of the incursions into the enemies country; and whether the cattle and moveables taken in such expeditions, were brought to any account for the benefit of the army, or for the advantage of the public, by the Commissaries, or any other persons whatever, or that any recompense was made to those of his Majesty's loyal subjects, who suffered by such incursions.

I am, Sir, your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servant,
Sir Henry Clinton. (Signed) JOHN ROBINSON.

(Copy) *Whitehall, March 7th,* 1781.

SIR,

YOUR letter to Lord George Germaine of the 31st of December, and one to me of the same date, and another of the 11th of January, which I also laid before his Lordship, came safe to hand in the mail of the Antelope packet.

The ample and very interesting information these letters and their inclosures contain, gave his Lordship much satisfaction, and shew how very beneficial your appointment has been to the public, and how much you have exerted yourself in the distribution of justice and re-establishment of order in the province.

As you have now, however, quitted that station, and I expect this letter will find you at New-York, it is unnecessary to make any observations upon the variety and important matter you have transmitted; and therefore his Lordship only directs me to return you his thanks for it, and to acquaint you, that the latter part of your conduct in South-Carolina, has given equal satisfaction with the former, and cannot fail to recommend you to his Majesty's favour upon any future occasion.

I shall hope for the performance of your promise of writing to me soon after your arrival at New-York, when I think from the wretched state of the rebel military force, and the vast superiority of ours, there is a great probability of a negociation being solicited by the inhabitants of the revolted provinces, if not by the Congress; and if that should be the case, I shall rejoice at your being present, for as you have so full a knowledge of the republican disposition of the Americans, and their aversion to monarchy, I doubt not that you will be able to prevail with the Commissioners not to make any concessions which may have a tendency to confirm them in those principles, and prevent any amendment of their constitutions, for the purpose of creating distinctions of ranks, and to draw them nearer to the model of the British government, which must certainly be more beneficial to the people, as it will strengthen their connection with this country, and prevent the return of the like calamities as they now suffer.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
James Simpson, Esq. (Signed) W. KNOX.

SIR, *Admiralty Office, March* 8, 1781.

I RECEIVED, on the 26th ultimo, and immediately communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your two letters of the 20th and 23d January last, inclosing a copy of one from Rear Admiral Graves, with the state and condition of the squadron under his orders in Gardner's Bay: As also an account of the remains of provisions at New-York; and informing them of a revolt having happened in Mr. Washington's camp, and of the death of Mr. de Ternay.

Their Lordships have ordered some victuallers, to proceed under convoy of the Warwick, and will send very soon a large supply of provisions for the use of the squa-

dron under your command; and, with reſpect to ſending out copper to ſheath the ſloops, I am to inform you, that the Navy-Board will be acquainted with your propoſal, and that if it ſhould not be tho't adviſeable to adopt it, their Lordſhips will ſend out coppered ſloops to relieve thoſe which are not ſo, as you deſire.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) PH. STEPHENS.

Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

Alnwick, February 28, 1781.

My dear Sir HENRY,

MY late ſtay at this place has hindered me from perſonally converſing with thoſe, from whom I ſhould have liked to have been informed of the particulars of what is going on in your part of the world. I can however collect, from the letters you have been ſo kind as to ſend me, that things wear a more favourable appearance at preſent than they have done almoſt at any time ſince the commencement of theſe troubles, and that if you were only properly backed at home, and had troops ſufficient to attempt ſomething, things might do very well; I fear however that there is very little hopes of receiving from hence ſuch reinforcements as are neceſſary, to enable you to act offenſively; and if the French are not otherwiſe occupied in Europe, I have no doubt of their ſending powerful ſuccours to Rochambeau this ſpring. I confeſs I cannot conceive what we are about, not to have formed, long before this, proper alliances, in order, at leaſt, to take off part of their force from annoying us. But, *entre nous*, I fear our cabinet either are not unanimous or not ſteady. One day it is ſettled that Rodney is to be ſent for home, to command our channel fleet; then all this is countermanded again. Our affairs with the Dutch are ſtill in STATU QUO, and as we contrived at firſt ſetting out to publiſh a manifeſto, and then do nothing, ſo we ſeem ſtill to be continuing to go on. Meadows and Commodore Johnſtone were to be ſent out directly to the Eaſt-Indies, but ſome how or another we have contrived to delay this buſineſs ſo long, that they are evidently too late for one part of the plan, and I wiſh it don't prove they are too late for the whole of it. Our fleet too, which is to ſail for the relief of Gibraltar, has been ſo long preparing, that I underſtand the French and Spaniards are fully prepared for it, having collected a great force to oppoſe it. Thus we ſeem, by ſome fatality or other, always to mis-time every operation. Indeed, notwithſtanding our ſituation is ſo critical a one, we ſeem to intereſt ourſelves much more about the fate of a French dancer, than the fate of this country.

So little encouragement is given to thoſe who are able either to form or execute any plan for the good of the country, that unleſs ſome few, whoſe ambition makes them ſubmit to every thing in order at all events to ſucceed to employments, others finding they can do no good, and only meet with indifference and neglect, give the point totally up. I am ſorry I cannot enliven the remainder of my letter by ſending you the entertaining adventures of London, but being here, I muſt leave that to Bill, and your other correſpondents, who are nearer the metropolis. I long to ſee you amongſt us here, and of preſenting to you a fine roſy cheeked country girl. But it muſt be upon condition that you don't ſpoil her. Adieu, my dear Sir Henry; accept lady Percy's beſt compliments and mine, and be aſſured I am ever. with moſt unfeigned regard, *Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,*
(Signed) PERCY.

(Lord Percy's remarks in this letter cannot fail to open the eyes of every tory in America, unleſs he is determined to ſhut them againſt the cleareſt conviction. The picture he has drawn appears to be a good one, and when his character is conſidered, and the high eſtimation in which this claſs of people held him while in America, it is unneceſſary to comment on the other parts of his letter. We would only notice by the bye, that the fine roſy cheeked country girl, mentioned in the latter part, is the firſt connubial pledge of the noble writer's ſecond marriage, on whoſe birth we the more ſincerely give him joy, as he appears to be entitled, from his candour and liberality of ſentiment, to a regard which few of his countrymen can juſtly claim.)

From the LONDON PUBLIC ADVERTIZER, *March* 2.

POLITICIANS of all nations are, I believe, agreed, that Ruſſia, at this conjuncture, is the moſt powerful ſtate of Europe. The Houſe of Bourbon, in all its united branches, may juſtly lay claim to the next rank in power. The two great German potentates, the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, will, from their ſituation, ambition, and oppoſite views, perpetually watch each other's motions; one of them will not eſpouſe any of the belligerent parties, without a reſolution to oppoſe and thwart the views of the other. Mutual caution will, in all probability, keep them out of the fray; nor will the Empreſs of Ruſſia be diverted from her preſent ſyſtem of maintaining an equal right to the navigation of the ſeas; by which is meant the not expoſing her veſſels to be ſearched under this ſuppoſition, that free ſhips make free bottoms. In this plan of a *Mare Liberum*, ſo learnedly contended for by the great Grotius, againſt our Selden, in his *Mare Clauſum*, ſhe is ſupported by the two northern powers; to which at laſt the Dutch have acceded.—I have honoured ſome of our wiſeſt miniſters, with the ſuppoſition that they willingly gave into the ſhallow and rapacious views of the Scotch cabinet, in declaring hoſtilities againſt the Dutch, with an almoſt certain proſpect of putting an end to this ſavage and unnatural war with our old American friends: I have ſaid that the Empreſs of Ruſſia will conſider the Dutch as ſufferers for their becoming parties to the combined neutrality; and though this great Princeſs will do nothing precipitately, but try all fair methods to prevail upon our Court to hearken to reaſonable terms, before ſhe proceeds to extremities, yet it may be depended upon that ſhe will protect the Dutch, and oblige us to do them juſtice.

We have been unhappily driven by an inordinate luſt of power, and an arbitrary ſcheme of levying taxes upon the colonies, unfounded in juſtice, policy, or even experience. America is now become the grave of Britons. We have tried every art of cruelty and cajolement; nay, we have at laſt done what ſhould have been tried ſeveral years ſince. We have renounced, by a public declaration of Sir Henry Clinton, all right of taxation; but at the ſame time that we confeſs our errors, that we aboliſh all parliamentary acts of grievance and oppreſſion, and renounce all claims to internal impoſts, by which we plainly confeſs that we have been in the wrong, and hereby juſtified their reſiſtance; I ſay, after all this, even in our invitation to peace and concord, we ſtile them by the odious name of rebels! How abſurd and ridiculous is ſuch a conduct!

That the continuing this diabolical war muſt end in our ruin and confuſion, is, I think, very evident to all the world. The accident which ſeemed to be very favourable to our hopes, has turned out a ſad proof of the contrary: The ſoldiers who left Waſhington's army in diſguſt have manifeſted themſelves, notwithſtanding their ſeceſſion, firm friends to the cauſe of America. Could Britiſh ſoldiers have acted on better principles than theſe men? Can we produce an inſtance parallel to it? They return to their duty on the redreſs of their grievances, and they ſurrender up thoſe men who tried to ſeduce them into the Britiſh ſervice. We have loſt the hearts of the Americans, and never ſhall be able, I fear, to regain them. The colonies wanted nothing but money, and our humane Scotch miniſters have declared war with the Dutch in order to ſupply them. They may talk, if they pleaſe, of diſcovering the plan of a treaty, entered into between the Americans and the merchants of Amſterdam, they have not pretended to have diſcovered any thing like a loan from the States of Holland to the States of America; but I will venture to prophecy, that they will ſoon hear of a very large one from that quarter, which will enable the Congreſs to clothe their troops, to pay them regularly, and to carry on the war with efficient vigour, as well as reſolution. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

VATICINATOR.

UTRECHT, *March* 29.

IT is confirmed, that if by the mediation of the Courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna, the differences between this Republic and England are not ſpeedily terminated, and a general peace take place between the belligerent powers, the laſt mentioned power will then have upon its hands the maritime forces not only of the houſe of Bourbon, but thoſe of the armed neutrality, liſts being already handed about of the ſquadrons which the three northern powers are to ſend into the Texel in June next. According to theſe liſts Ruſſia will ſend 30 ſhips of the line and 16 frigates; Denmark 20, and 10 frigates; Sweden 10, and 10 frigates. Total, 60 ſhips of the line, and 36 frigates. Of thoſe furniſhed by Denmark, 10 are to be on account of the King of Pruſſia. Beſides theſe, 8 Swediſh ſhips of the line and two frigates, excluſive of thoſe already mentioned, are to paſs into the Republic, which will make 68 ſhips of the line and 38 frigates, to which are to be added 40 Dutch men of war.

LONDON.

April 14. No perſon can be ſo blind as not to ſee that the Ruſſians mean to join in hoſtilities againſt us. Their expreſs renunciation of our maritime ſovereignty, and their vindication of a right to the free conveyance of ſtores to whatever ports they pleaſe, and their denial of the juriſdiction of our Court of Admiralty, are declarations incompatible with the continuance of amity or neutrality.

The bright news of the American revolt, ſeems to be vaniſhed into ſmoke. Not ſuch is the progreſs of hoſtile tidings; the rumours of a French a Spaniſh and Dutch war, have ariſen from gradual ſurmiſes; clouds and doubts have at firſt concealed them, but the hoſtile flame has at length broke out with certain and indubitable terror.

It is remarkable that no diſpatches from Carolina have been publiſhed in the London Gazette ſince the battle of Camden, which happened the 16th of Auguſt (near eight months ago) although it is acknowledged that ſeveral ſkirmiſhes have happened of conſiderable conſequence, in favour of both ſides.

May. 1. The following military arrangements, we hear, have been agreed upon, and orders iſſued for their being immediately carried into execution, viz. a camp to be formed at Coxheath, under the command of Lieut. General Gage, with a detached camp at Lexham, commanded by Lieut. General Frazer. A large camp alſo is to be formed at Harwich, under the command of Lieut. General Parker, with a detached camp at Danbury, to be commanded by Major General Faucett.

The Eaſt Eſſex regiment, now quartered at Lynn, Swaffham, Derham, &c. have received orders to encamp on Herringfleet-heath, where it is expected a conſiderable force will campaign this ſummer, for the protection of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Two regiments of dragoons have received orders to march to Coxheath, the only cavalry that will be appointed to that Camp.

It is ſaid the royal title of Duke of Lancaſter, will be revived in the perſon of Prince William Henry, and the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaſter, with the rents of ſundry houſes and lands in London and Weſtminſter, which are parcels of that duchy, will be aſſigned to him. The title of Duke of Lancaſter, was laſt poſſeſſed by Lord John of Lancaſter, Duke of Bedford, ſecond ſon of King Henry IV. and Regent of France, in the reigns of his brother Henry V. and his nephew Henry VI. Henry IV. was ſon of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter and Earl of Hereford, uncle to Richard the Second.

In a committee of ſupply, *the Secretary at War* moved, that 117,638l. 6s. 8d. be granted to his Majeſty for the purpoſe of raiſing 80 independent companies of foot, and paying the ſame till the firſt of December next; which, together with ſome ſmaller grants on the army eſtimates, was voted without oppoſition.

May 5. Diſpatches have been ſent to the ſeveral commanding officers of the troops in Scotland, with orders to put Fort Auguſtus, and the reſt of the forts along the coaſt, in the beſt poſture of defence; in conſequence of which, beacon poſts have been ſet up for early intelligence, places of rendezvous for the regulars and militia appointed; and ſtrict orders given that no officer abſent himſelf from his duty on any pretence whatever.

BOSTON, *July* 16.

A ſmall boat, one of the noted *Shaving Mills*, which continually infeſt our bay, was captured by two or three whale boats, and ſent in here laſt Saturday.

The Britiſh ſloop of war Atalanta, captured ſome time ſince by the Continental frigate Alliance, is retaken by the Britiſh frigate Charleſtown, and carried into Halifax.

July 19. A cartel is ſettled for an exchange of priſoners between the State of Vermont, and Canada; in conſequence of which numbers have lately been ſent from thence to that quarter.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 14.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Alger, in the ſloop Induſtry, arrived here in 26 days from Grenada.—He informs, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's fleet, commanded by Count de Graſſe, arrived there from Tobago on the 10th of June, and after landing the late garriſon of that Iſland (conſiſting of between 4 and 500 Britiſh troops) put to ſea again on the 12th.

NEWPORT, *July* 14.

Laſt night arrived here from a cruiſe of about 20 days, the brig Proſpect, Captain Weezey, belonging to Boſton, having taken two prizes, one of which was a ſchooner that had been taken by the enemy; the other a ſnow, which he has brought in with him. She was from Portſmouth bound to the Weſt-Indies, and was taken by the Amphitrite Britiſh frigate, who ordered her to New-York, whither ſhe was bound when Captain Weezey fell in with her.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following extract from GENERAL ORDERS, iſſued on the French and American armies forming a junction:

Head-Quarters, Phillipſburg, Friday, July 6, 1781.

"The Commander in Chief with pleaſure embraces the earlieſt public opportunity of expreſſing his thanks to his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, for the unremitting zeal with which he has proſecuted his march, in order to form the long wiſhed for junction between the French and American forces.

"An event which muſt afford the higheſt degree of ſatisfaction to every friend of his country, and from which the happieſt conſequences are to be expected.

"The General entreats his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, to covey to the officers and ſoldiers under his immediate command, the grateful ſenſe he enterains of the cheerfulneſs with which they have performed ſo long and laborious a march at this extreme hot ſeaſon.

"The regiment of Saintonge is entitled to peculiar acknowledgements for the ſpirit with which they continued and ſupported their march without one day's reſpite."

NEW-LONDON, July 13.

Tueſday the ſloop Jay returned into port with a ſloop laden with wood, which ſhe took between Block-Iſland and Montauk-point; the ſloop had been taken by one of the enemy's row-gallies, in the Vineyard Sound, and when taken by the Jay was bound to New-York.

Sunday laſt the Young Cromwell privateer returned into port from a cruize, during which ſhe retook a brig from Salem, and ordered her for this port, but falling in with a Britiſh frigate near Long Iſland, the brig's people took to their boat and got off, when the brig was again taken.

Tueſday the Weazel privateer ſchooner, Captain Fanning, and the Rainbow galley, Captain Houſe, returned into port, and brought in a galley, called the Hornet, with one 9 pounder and 25 men, which they fell in with near Montauk-point, having been but two days out of New-York.

Captain Gill, who ſailed from this port about 3 weeks ago, in a ſloop for the Weſt-Indies, was taken by a Britiſh ſhip, afterwards retaken by the Jay and Active privateers, and ordered for this port, but being chaſed by the brig Favourite, Capt. Budington (whom they took to be an enemy) the prize ran aſhore near Montauk. Part of the cargo will be ſaved.

Wedneſday a flag of truce from New-York, bound to Nantucket, put into this harbour, having on board a number of the inhabitants of Nantucket, who had been priſoners.—It ſeems, that a few months ago, the inhabitants of Nantucket (with leave from Congreſs) applied to the Britiſh commander at New-York, repreſenting, that they were under the neceſſity of carrying on the whale-fiſhery for their ſupport, that they had no other method to obtain a ſubſiſtence for themſelves and families; and praying for protection of their veſſels againſt the Britiſh cruizers. In conſequence of this application, liberty was granted them to fit out 16 veſſels for the above purpoſe, who were to carry 13 men each; the veſſels were accordingly fitted for ſea and ſailed;—but the firſt of them that was met by a Britiſh frigate was captured, the veſſel immediately burnt, and the people carried priſoners to New-York. The above flag had been to New-York to obtain their diſcharge, and was on her return to Nantucket.

(The foregoing is inſerted as a ſpecimen of Britiſh faith.)

NEW-HAVEN, July 19.

Thurſday laſt three frigates, a brig and a ſchooner, from the French fleet at Newport, were diſappointed in an enterprize againſt a number of the enemy's veſſels in Huntington harbour, owing it is ſaid, to their having intelligence of the expedition, and ſecuring their ſhipping before the arrival of the French veſſels. A few ſhot were exchanged with the fort at Lloyd's neck, by which Mr. Muirſon, a volunteer on board one of the frigates, was dangerouſly wounded in the arm, by a grape ſhot.

FISH-KILL, *July* 26.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inſt. two ſloops of war, two tenders and one galley, all Britiſh, came up Hudſon's river, with intention, as is ſuppoſed, to deſtroy the ſtores then moving from Weſt-Point to the army. There were at that time two ſloops going down the river, laden with cannon, powder, &c. As ſoon as they diſcovered the enemy, they put about and ſtood in for Tarry-Town, where they ran aground; the enemy having a fair wind and tide, came up the river ſo faſt that it was impoſſible to march infantry down, in time to unload or protect the ſtores; there were no troops at Tarry-Town, except a ſergeant's guard of the French infantry. Col. Sheldon (whoſe regiment lay at Dobb's Ferry, immediately marched his mounted dragoons to the place, where he ordered his men to diſmount and aſſiſt to unload the ſtores, which was done with great diſpatch: By this time, the enemy having come to anchor off Tarry-Town, began a heavy cannonade, under cover of which, they ſent two gun-boats and four barges to deſtroy the veſſels, &c. Captain Hurlbert, of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, was ſtationed on board one of them with twelve dragoons, armed only with piſtols and ſwords; he kept his men concealed till the enemy were along ſide, when he gave them a fire, which they returned and killed one of his men: Capt. Hurlbert finding himſelf ſurrounded, ordered his men to jump over board and make for the ſhore, which they did, he following: The enemy immediately boarded and ſet fire to the veſſels; but were obliged immediately to retire, owing to the ſevere fire that was kept up by the dragoons and French guard. Captain Hurlbert, Captain Lieut. Miles, Quarter-Maſter Shaylor, and others, jumped into the river and made for the ſloops, in order to extinguiſh the fire; which they did, and ſaved the veſſels: While in the water, Capt. Hurlbert received a muſket-ball through the thigh, but is now in a fair way to do well.—About day-light Gen. Howe arrived with a diviſion of troops and ſome artillery; a battery was opened on the enemy, which obliged them to ſlip their cables and fall down the river about two miles, where they continued till Tueſday about noon; when Gen. Howe again opened a battery on them, and obliged them to make ſail up the river: They continued near Taller's-Point till Thurſday, during which they ſent their gun-boats on ſhore, and burnt the elegant houſe of Capt. Robart, at Haverſtraw. About noon, the enemy, taking advantage of a fair wind and tide, made ſail, and ſtood down the river; when coming near Dobb's Ferry (where we had erected a battery of two 18 pounders, two French braſs twelves, and ſeven and an half-inch howitz) we commenced a heavy fire on them

from the works, on both ſides of the river; they returned the fire, but did not the leaſt damage. The largeſt of the enemy's ſhips ſuſtained the greateſt damage; many ſhot were fired through her; one of our ſhells burſting on board her, threw them into great confuſion; 18 or 20 of their men jumped over board, three or four of whom ſwam on ſhore, and the reſt are ſuppoſed to be drowned.

Laſt Saturday Col. Sheldon's dragoons went to Frog's-Neck and Moriſſania, and brought off upwards of 200 horned cattle; a conſiderable number of horſes, hogs, ſheep, &c. ſaid to be Col. Delancey's property, which he had plundered from the inhabitants, in order to fatten and ſell to the New-York butchers; a profitable trade he has practiſed a long time.

NEW-YORK, *July* 21.

The whale-boat Shedden, John Aitkinſon, commander, ſailed from this on Tueſday morning laſt, and yeſterday returned with a ſchooner, named the Three Siſters, loaded with boards, plank, ſhingles, naval ſtores, &c. from Delaware Bay.

July 23. Friday morning laſt, his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Hornet, Francis Tinſley, Eſq; commander, arrived here from England, in eight weeks, having left the Downs the 24th of May.

Part of the fleet from St. Euſtatia for England, we hear was arrived; 'tis ſaid ſome of them have been captured within 20 Leagues of the Land, by the French Admiral La Motte Picquet; and that Admiral Darby was ſent in queſt of him with 10 ſail of the line.

CHATHAM, *July* 25.

On Saturday night a party of kidnappers from Staten-Iſland landed at Bound-Creek, and took off ſeventeen of the inhabitants.

The report that was current laſt week, of Admiral Digby's arrival at New-York, was premature.

Laſt week a frigate of the enemy's, who had captured a ſloop which was bringing bread from Fiſh-Kill for our army, was very roughly handled by a battery which was opened againſt her as ſhe came down the river; the magazine, by ſome means or other, blew up, which induced upwards of twenty of them to jump overboard, in order to ſave their lives by ſwimming, but as only one has been heard of ſince, the reſt muſt have periſhed.

BALTIMORE, *July* 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Captain Moore's troop of Baltimore light-dragoons, dated Head-Quarters, Holt's-Forge, New-Kent county, Wedneſday, July 11, 1781.

"Cornwallis having encamped near James-Town, the Marquis ſent General Wayne, with the Pennſylvania line, to take their ſtation within a ſmall diſtance of the Britiſh army, and watch their motions. About 300 riflemen occupied the ground between General Wayne and Lord Cornwallis, who were directed to ſcatter themſelves in the woods, without order, and annoy the enemy's camp. This they did with ſuch effect, that a ſmall party was ſent out againſt them, to diſlodge them; each ſide continuing to reinforce, at length the whole of General Wayne's diviſion were engaged; they drove the advanced detachments back to their lines, and without ſtopping there, attacked the whole Britiſh army, drawn up in order of battle, and charged them with their bayonets.—The action was obſtinate for the little time it laſted; but the diſproportion of numbers was too great.—The Marquis arrived in perſon, time enough to order a retreat, and to bring off the Pennſylvania troops, before they were ſurrounded, which the enemy were endeavouring to effect, being able greatly to outflank them.—Cornwallis did not purſue them more than about half a mile in their retreat, apprehending that the reſt of our army were near enough to ſupport them, and not chooſing to riſk a general engagement.—We loſt two field pieces, which could not be brought off, all the horſes belonging to them being killed. Captain Savage did great execution with a third field-piece under his command, ſituate in ſuch a manner as to rake, with grape-ſhot, a ſolid column of the enemy on their march, with which he cut lanes through them, and repeatedly drove them back with the utmoſt confuſion.—The riflemen and light-infantry were of great ſervice, and gave the enemy ſome very heavy and well directed fires.—The whole of our troops which were engaged that day, did not amount to more than 1100.—Wayne's diviſion loſt 107 privates and non-commiſſioned officers, killed, wounded and miſſing, and 12 commiſſioned officers; among the laſt Capt. Stakes, wounded in the leg, and Capt. Cunningham in the foot, both ſlightly. Of about 40 of the wounded, whom I have ſeen, but one is thought dangerous. We ſuffered no loſs of any conſequence, except in General Wayne's diviſion.

"The Britiſh, immediately after the action, which ended about 9 o'clock in the evening, croſſed James-River. The whole army were croſſed over by the morning, excepting a part of their light-horſe, for which they had boats ready to bring them off inſtantly, in caſe of an emergency.—Saturday afternoon, or evening, they croſſed alſo.

"Thoſe of our wounded, who were left on the field, to the number of about 25, were treated by the enemy with more humanity than uſual, and were left behind.

"Cornwallis finding, among the killed and wounded, none but the Pennſylvania line, from that circumſtance, and the information of his priſoners, learned, that only that line, with a few riflemen and light infantry, had been in the action—and found greater cauſe of chagrin, that ſuch a handful of men ſhould have made ſo ſpirited an attack on his army, than of exultation for having repulſed them.

"It is ſaid a part of their troops are embarking for New-York, that a garriſon will be left at Portſmouth, and the reſt probably go to the Southward.—The Marquis is moving up James River.

"I had the pleaſure of ſeeing the Maquis in a moſt amiable point of view, viſiting the wounded officers and ſoldiers, going from man to man, examining into their ſituation, their attendance, their wants, and giving every poſſible care that all things neceſſary ſhould be furniſhed—A conduct, which while it does honour to the humanity and goodneſs of his heart, cannot fail to engage him the affections of the ſoldiery, and endear the name of La Fayette to every American."

The citizens of Annapolis, at a late meeting, (Charles Wallace, Eſq; in the Chair) taking into conſideration the Act of the General Aſſembly, for the emiſſion of £200,000, to defray the expences of the preſent campaign; and the ſubſcription and aſſociation recommended by the Legiſlature, came to ſeveral ſpirited reſolutions, one of which is as follows,

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That as the credit of the ſaid paper money depends ſolely on the public opinion, and muſt receive its value from the aſſociation of the principal Merchants and Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town, and the principal Farmers in the ſeveral counties, to receive it at par with ſpecie, that this meeting will enforce faithful obedience to the aſſociation, agreeable to its true ſpirit and intention, ſo long as the counties and other towns ſhall act with like good faith and honour, and this meeting will ſupport the paper money at the value of ſpecie, in all dealings, until the determination of Baltimore-Town, and the other towns, and the counties ſhall be known."

The Britiſh, it is reported, have evacuated and deſtroyed their fortifications at Ninety ſix. The garriſon, it is aſſerted, now make part of a marching army under Lord Rawdon's command.

A detachment of the Marquis de la Fayette's army have croſſed James-River, at or near Richmond, with a view, it is ſaid, of intercepting a party of Britiſh troops, ſaid to be on their march to Bedford County, Virginia. The Baltimore troop of light-dragoons, we hear, make part of the detachment above-mentioned.

By late accounts, Lord Cornwallis and his army were lying, inactive, at "*Sleepy-Hole*," on Nanſemond, a branch of James-River, between Suffolk and Portſmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 1.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS, *July* 19, 1781.

"THE Commander in Chief is exceedingly pleaſed with the conduct of Major General HOWE, for marching with ſo much alacrity and rapidity to the defence of the ſtores at Tarry-Town, and repulſing the enemy from thence: He requeſts General Howe, and all the officers and ſoldiers of the American and French armies, who were employed on the occaſion, to accept this public acknowledgment of their ſervices.

"The gallant behaviour, and ſpirited exertions of Col. Sheldon and Captain Harlbut, of the 2d regiment of dragoons; Captain Lieutenant Miles, of the artillery, and Lieutenant Shayler, of the 4th Connecticut regiment, previous to the arrival of the troops, in extinguiſhing the flames of the veſſels which had been ſet on fire by the enemy, and preſerving the whole of the ordnance and ſtores from deſtruction, entitle them to the moſt diſtinguiſhed notice and applauſe of their General."

Monday laſt came up to town a flag of truce, from St. Auguſtine, with a number of the virtuous citizens of South Carolina, who had the misfortune to fall into the enemy's hands at the ſurrender of that place; and afterwards cruelly ſeparated from their families and friends, and ſent priſoners to Auguſtine. Another flag, with ſeveral more gentlemen under the like circumſtances, may be looked for every hour, as ſhe ſailed at the ſame time.

Extract from the MARQUIS LA FAYETTE'S GENERAL ORDERS.

Ambler's plantation, oppoſite James-River, July 8, 1781.

THE General is happy in acknowledging the ſpirit of the detachment commanded by General Wayne, in their engagement with the total of the Britiſh army, of which he happened to be an eye witneſs. He requeſts General Wayne, the officers and men under his command, to receive his beſt thanks.

The bravery and deſtructive fire of the rifle men engaged, rendered eſſential ſervice.

The brilliant conduct of Major Galvan and the continental detachment under his command, entitle them to applauſe.

The conduct of the Pennſylvania field and other officers are new inſtances of their gallantry and talents. The fire of the light infantry under Major Willis checked the enemy's progreſs round our right flank. The General was much pleaſed with the conduct of Captain Savage, of the artillery, and it is with pleaſure alſo he obſerves, that nothing but the loſs of horſes could have produced that of the two field pieces.—The zeal of Colonel Mercer's little corps is handſomely expreſſed in the number of horſes he had killed.

From the AMERICAN JOURNAL *of July* 14.

The CENTINEL, No. I.

To the virtuous American Yeomanry.

YOU have ſuſtained a war of ſeven years with one of the moſt powerful nations on the globe; four years you ſtood alone, and defied the whole vengeance of Britain. Though young in council, you confounded her beſt politicians, by meeting them in the plain path of juſtice and integrity, with which they were unacquainted—deſtitute of virtue themſelves, they had no idea of the determined feelings and ſpirit with which you reſiſted, or that you were honeſt in ſpeaking the truth. Though unacquainted with arms, you have humbled the pride of her beſt commanders, and taught them to avoid equal numbers in the field. Several of the firſt campaigns they relied upon force; finding this inadequate, they practiſed the low arts of diſhoneſty and corruption:—But you are ſtill unconquered, and Britain is chagrined and diſappointed. She as ardently wiſhes for peace as you do, and means to have it within the courſe of another year—but is waiting for ſome favourable juncture, when ſhe may obtain terms to which ſhe is entitled neither by her wiſdom or bravery.

You feel yourſelves in pain by the unavoidable burthens of war, and ſpeak of it openly, becauſe you are honeſt men, and glory in the cauſe which has procured it. Britain is in greater pain, but diſguiſes it, for, like a perſon labouring under a noxious diſeaſe, ſhe is aſhamed of the cauſe. You have little experience in national chicanery, and leſs diſpoſition to practiſe it, and muſt therefore (under God) rely upon the firmneſs, vigour and boldneſs of your own exertions. Yield to your enemies the palm of corruption and baſeneſs, it belongs to them; if you ſhould attempt to meet them in the corrupt arts of deluſion, depend upon being overreached; for the experience of paſt ages, has taught them all the arts of wickedneſs, and ſealed their conſciences againſt a bluſh: Rely upon your own virtue and courage, and draw forth inſtantly the means that Heaven has put in your power, and an honourable and ſpeedy peace is ſure as the laws of nature: Your reſources are not exhauſted—you are full of proviſions and warlike ſtores of every kind—your numbers are encreaſing many thouſands every year; nothing is neceſſary but a few months firmneſs and deciſion, and you will ſee the fulfilment of your moſt ſanguine wiſhes.—This, this is the moment to which all your paſt expenditure of blood and treaſure was pointed; and will you ſuffer the whole to be loſt? Will you ſuffer the blood of your brothers and ſons to be loſt for a few days of eaſe and ſupineneſs?

The poſſeſſing a ſingle town or even of a whole province, has been a matter of little importance to the enemy, in the progreſs of the war; though indeed, it has more than once proved a ſnare to take them: But if they poſſeſs a ſingle foot of your territories, at the time of treaty, they will magnify it into a conqueſt; and for a town perhaps gain a province. Are you willing that New-York, and ſeveral other of your ſea-ports which they now hold, ſhould be annexed to the crown of Britain forever. If this ſhould be the caſe, they will in effect command the country, though the empty dominion ſhould be allowed to you. One of the proud demands of Britain is to be ſovereign of the ocean; and be aſſured, if ſhe is permitted to hold one of your ports, ſhe will command your whole coaſt; your trade will be fettered—your families corrupted by her neighbourhood—your ſons enticed to man her fleets, and form her armies—and your whole policy will be polluted and poiſoned by her influence.

One of the happieſt means of raiſing a national revenue, is by moderate impoſts upon imported articles, but if Great-Britain is permitted to hold any of your ſea-ports, it will render the revenue impoſſible; and your lands, cattle and polls muſt forever bear the charge of protecting and ſupporting government. Nothing but ſpirit is wanting—all the means of war are in our power, and could that virtuous flame, which burſt forth upon hearing the battle of Lexington, be rekindled, only for a few months, it would not leave a Briton unconſumed from New-Hampſhire to Georgia; wait not for one another, my countrymen, let every man be firſt in exertion; compleat and ſupport your army without delay, for victory goes before them.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe gentlemen who have entered as Militia Light-Horſe for the county of Cheſter, that a meeting of the Troop is appointed on the tenth day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of George Graham, in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, where it is expected that all who are enrolled in the company will be punctual in attending, with their arms and accoutrements in good order, as ſundry matters of importance reſpecting the arrangement of the troop will then be laid before them; and as it is determined on that day to compleat the number required by law, thoſe who do not attend will be liable to be precluded, and the vacancies filled by ſuch as may then offer.

The ſeveral Sub-Lieutenants of the county are likewiſe requeſted to attend at ſaid time and place, on public buſineſs.

ROBERT SMITH,
July 24, 1781. Lieut. of Cheſter county.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of WETHERILL and CRESSON, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to call and pay the ſame to JAMES CRESSON, in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH WETHERILL, living in Burlington; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid company, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment. ¶ 4 w.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of Thomas Felten, in Spring-Garden, A Bright Bay MARE, 4 years old, about 13 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane hanging to the near ſide, and a feather on the off ſide of her neck, a ſtar in her forehead, neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and returns her to the owner, James Hayes, in Oxford townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, or to Mr. Jacob Vanſciver, at the ſign of the Ship Columbus, in the Northern-Liberties of Philadelphia, ſhall receive a *Reward* of *Eight Hard Silver Dollars*; and for apprehending and ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a *Reward* of *Twenty Hard Silver Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES HAYES, or
¶ JACOB VANSCIVER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Young, active, ſtrong Negroe Lad, 21 years of age, country born, and who is well qualified for a gentleman's family, or the duties of a farm, as he has been brought up to each. His fondneſs for company in this city, and ſome evil conduct ariſing therefrom, hath determined his maſter to ſell him to a perſon reſiding in the country, where more work and leſs temptation will better ſuit him. Therefore, whoever wants a fellow, compleat as a houſe ſervant, and capable as a farmer, may know farther concerning him of the Printers. ctf.

July 27, 1781.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the evening of the 25th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living near the Ship, on Lancaſter road, Cheſter county, a yelloviſh bay GELDING, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, ſtrong and neatly made, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and ſome ſmall ſaddle marks on his back, in very good order, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, canters pretty handy, and carries his head and tail well, has a ſcar on his buttock juſt above the root of his tail nearly the form of a quarter full moon, having ſcarcely any hair on it, occaſioned by the mad itch when a colt, and is ſo remarkable that it can hardly eſcape the notice of any perſon that ſees the horſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or Twelve hard Dollars, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe only, paid by READING HOWELL. ¶

Briſtol townſhip, July 27, 1781.

WAS taken up, on the 20th of June laſt, by the ſubſcriber, a bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, his fore-top cut ſhort off, and ſhod before. Whoever is the right owner of the ſame, is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the coſt, and take him away. ¶ DANIEL RIESS, on Logan's place.

CAME to the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, in Merion townſhip, the ſign of the Black Horſe, on the Lancaſter road on the 21ſt of this inſtant (July) A Bay MARE, heavy with foal, both hind feet white to the foot-lock-joints, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, between 14 and 15 hands high. Came with the aforeſaid mare, a Bay Yearling HORSE COLT. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ WILLIAM STADELMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, TWO STRAY STEERS, the one a brindle, the other a brown, with a ſpotted face. Whoever has loſt the ſaid ſteers, let him come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. July 12. CHRISTIAN STEER. ¶

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,
On *WEDNESDAY*,
The first day of August, the prize schooner

POLLY,

NOW lying at Tuckahoe, in Great-Egg-Harbour river, with her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargoe. Her Cargoe consisting of seven hundred bushels of

ANGUILLA SALT.

Nothing but specie will be taken in payment, and the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods.

By Order of the Judge,
J. BURROWES, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, State of New-Jersey.

Allentown, July 21, 1781.

LINEN PRINTING.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, That a

MANUFACTORY

Is now opening at KENSINGTON, joining the Glass-House,

For Printing Linens, Cottons and Callicoes,

For Gown Patterns, Handkerchiefs, Bed-Furniture, &c.
Of a neat Blue Ground, and elegant Patterns.

HE will warrant them to wash, and to be as well executed as any European goods whatsoever, or return the money. White Silk Handkerchiefs, new or half worn, may be printed and made to look almost as well as India. Merchants or Storekeepers will be waited on, by leaving a line for the subscriber, at Alexander Boyle's tavern, the north-east corner of Market and Front streets.

¶ JOHN HEWSON.

TO BE SOLD by

Peter Thomson & Richard Armitt,

At their OFFICE for the sale of REAL ESTATES, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, the following Estates, viz.

A NEW well finished three story brick house, two rooms on a floor, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Elm-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; the lot is 20 feet front, and about 60 feet deep; subject to a ground-rent of three Spanish pistoles per annum.

A neat well finished three story brick house, and two story kitchen, situate on the north side of Vine-street; the lot is 17 feet and an half front, and 96 feet deep to a public alley, clear of ground-rent.

A most valuable triangular lot of ground with the buildings thereon, called the New Rising Sun, burnt by the British army, lying in the fork of Germantown and the Old York road, about three miles from the city, in the Northern Liberties. This has been, and likely may again be, one of the principal places for business in the country. The walls of the house are standing and sound; and the stables and waggon-house may be repaired at a small expence.

A two story brick messuage, and a wooden tenement and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; the lot contains in front 36 feet, and in depth 73 feet, clear of incumbrances.

Two frame houses and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race or Sassafras-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; subject to a ground-rent of 45s. per annum.

Two very valuable tracts of patented land adjoining each other, containing in the whole 599 acres and an half, and allowance for roads, &c. situate on the southerly side of the North-east Branch of Susquehanna river, about 9 miles from Fort Augusta, in Northumberland county. For further particulars apply to them at their office aforesaid; where they have also for sale a quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, and a number of houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Several sums of money are wanted on interest, for which good security will be given. Philad. July 24, 1781. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Evesham, Burlington county, State of New-Jersey, on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay HORSE, four years old, with a long switch tail, his hind feet white, a small star in the forehead, round bodied and lengthy, about 14 hands 3 inches high. Also a bright bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, heavy with foal, short switch tail, her off hind foot white, a small star in her forehead, about 14 hands and an half high. Whoever secures said creatures, so that the owner may get them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the creatures only, paid by

July 24, 1781. ¶ JONATHAN CRISPIN.

A Half Johannes Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Chester, on Friday, the 13th instant, A Negroe Man, named PETER, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, and a little bow-legged. Had on, an old hat (but think he took a new wool hat with him) a coarse tow jacket, without sleeves; tow shirt and trowsers, and old shoes, soaled. He is a black Negroe, combs his hair back before, is apt to lie and romance; has been used to country work and driving a team; took two sickles away with him, and it is thought he will endeavour to get on board some vessel and go to sea. Whoever takes up said Negroe and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ELISHA PRICE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶ *Chester, July* 20, 1781.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, the 7th instant (July) A small BAY HORSE, branded on the near shoulder with the letter D, appears to be blind of the near eye. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away. EDWARD VERNON.

N. B. Was taken from a soldier some time ago, on suspicion of being stolen, about five yards of Blue Broad CLOTH. The owner proving his property, may have it again, by applying as above. ¶

THE subscriber hereby informs his old employers, that he intends RIDING POST as formerly, at the following rates: Seven Shillings and Six-Pence the Quarter for the News-Papers, and One Shilling for each Letter. Such gentlemen as please to employ him are requested to leave the money with their names, at the usual Stages. All in arrears are desired to make immediate payment. DAVID MORGAN.

July 16, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of James Luken, on Wednesday, the 11th day of this instant (July) A SORREL HORSE, with a bald face, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, branded P on each shoulder, with some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ JAMES LUKEN.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Solebury township, Bucks county, on the 9th of March last, An indented Servant Lad, named JOHN LOTT, about 5 feet 11 inches high, hath remarkable curled hair, about 20 years of age. Whoever will take up said servant, and bring him home to his master, the subscriber, shall be entitled to the reward of FIVE SHILLINGS, from me,

¶ JOHN ELY.

JAMES TALMAN, Esq; of Gloucester county, has permission to pass to any part of the State of New-Jersey. And whereas the said Mr. Talman hath been arrested in this place at the suit of one Jost Dietsbach, for stopping and detaining of him, &c. I do hereby certify, that it appears that Mr. Talman was actuated in this business on principles of doing service to his country. Given at Trenton, the 12th day of June, 1781.

¶ DAVID BREASLEY.

Published every Wednesday Morning,
By MELCHIOR STEINER, Printer,
In Race-street, between Second and Third-streets, nearly opposite to Moravian-Alley, in Philadelphia,
A *German News-Paper*, entituled,

Philadelphische Correspondenz.

N. B. Advertisements for the said paper are carefully translated and inserted.

Said *Melchior Steiner* has for Sale, William Cullen's Practice of Physic, vol. I. containing the Pyrexiæ; John Perrin's French Grammar; ditto Practice of the French Pronunciation; Buchanan's Regular English Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling-Book; American and New-England Primers; also, *German* Bibles; Testaments; Psalters; Lutheran and Reformed Hymn-Books; Catechisms and A B C Books; likewise Writing-Paper; Wrapping-Paper; Ink-Powder; Wafers; Sealing-Wax, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE piece of UPLAND and MARSH MEADOW GROUND, fronting the public road, leading from Wilmington to Newport and Christiana bridge, about a mile from Wilmington, containing about 20 acres, four and an half of it marsh meadow of the best quality, and 10 acres of the upland may be watered with a never failing stream.

Also, three several LOTS of LAND, containing four acres each, fronting the said road, beautifully situate, commanding a view of Wilmington and the river Delaware. A plan of the lots may be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JACOB BROOM, at his office in Market-street, Wilmington, who has several other estates for sale, and where the business of Surveying and Conveyancing is continued as usual. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN (supposed the latter) on the night of the first instant, out of a lot at the upper end of Walnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, A Dark Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, near 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, a white spot on the near side of his neck, some white saddle marks, short tail, shod before, and has lately been hurt in his breast. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have SIX SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, on conviction of the thief, or THREE SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 5, 1781. tbc 6 w. JONATHAN ZANE.

TAKEN up trespassing on the first of this instant, and brought to the subscriber, two middling sized HORSES, the one an iron grey, with some saddle marks on his back; the other a dark bay, with a small star and snip. The owner, proving his property and paying the charges, may have them again, by applying to me, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county.

Bristol, July, 7. ¶ CALEB ARMITAGE.

Doctor WILLIAM CURRIE,

MAKES known to all who may have occasion for his assistance, that he has moved from Chester to Philadelphia, and resides in Front-street, one door below the corner of Shippen-street.

And as he has had all the advantages that education, instruction, and a long and regular course of studies can afford, joined to the experience of more than eight years extensive and successful practice in Physic and Surgery, and is in possession of all the late improvements which have advanced the medical art to the rank of a science, and almost to a state of perfection, he hopes the indulgent public will favour him with suitable encouragement, and they may depend on a faithful discharge of his duty, and will find his charges uncommonly moderate.

He likewise keeps an assortment of MEDICINES of the best quality to dispose of, at the lowest rates. ‡ 6 w.

PAPER HANGINGS,

OF a very neat Pattern and good Ground, sufficient for Papering a few Rooms, may be had at a reasonable price, at WILLIAM POYNTELL's Stationary Store, in Second-street, three doors below Market-street.

At same place may be had, BLACK INK-POWDER, of an excellent quality, by the groce, dozen, &c. Also, WRITING-PAPER, BLANK-BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, &c. &c. &c. ¶ 6 w.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by
CHARLES CIST,
Printer and Bookseller, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,
(Price FIVE SHILLINGS)

A short Introduction to Latin Grammar,

For the use of the UNIVERSITY and ACADEMY of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

MIFFLIN and BUTLER,
At their STORE, upon South-street Wharf,
HAVE FOR SALE,
The following ARTICLES, just Imported in the Ship FRANKLIN, viz.

FRENCH SAIL CANVASS,	SALT,
CORDAGE,	COPPERAS,
BOHEA TEA,	WHITING,
SPICES,	GLASS,
BRANDY,	Rolled and Pig LEAD,

And a very General Assortment of

DRY GOODS. ‡‡

Philadelphia, June 29, 1781.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Mr. Duncan Leech's pasture, about two miles from this city, on the Frankford road, a light bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, paces altogether, has a black mane and tail, a few white hairs in his forehead, a spot or two of white on his back, occasioned by the saddle, and his fore feet were shod. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the subscriber may have him again, or delivers or gives notice of him to Duncan Leech, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by JAMES HEPBURN, at the widow Rafer's, the corner of Race and Second-streets. †

The *BRISTOL BATHS*

Are now repaired, so as to accommodate those persons who may incline to use them. ‡

To be Sold for the term of ten years,

A HEARTY, strong, likely NEGROE GIRL, 18 years old, can do all kinds of house work, is strictly honest, and sold for no fault but want of employ. For terms enquire of J. JORDAN, in Shippen-street, between the corner of Second-street and the Sugar-house. ¶

CAME to the house of Jonathan Taylor, near John Gorge's mill, in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county, on the 2d of July instant, a sorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, and about 14 hands and an half high. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the said

‡ JONATHAN TAYLOR.

Reading, July 9, 1781.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of June last, an apprentice, named ANDREW FOX, of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, his hair is cut very short; had on, when he went away, a grey linen waistcoat, one jacket, and overalls of the same linen; he also took with him a number of other cloaths, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up and secures him in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward, paid by

† FREDERICK RAPP, Hatter.

Ten Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY this morning from the subscriber, A certain Negroe Woman, called BETT, of middle stature, about 21 years of age: Had on a straw hat, covered with green silk, a long red striped calicoe gown, a brown linsey petticoat, a striped lawn apron; as she took with her a black calimancoe petticoat and many other articles, it is probable she will change her dress; she also took with her a female child, of about three years of age: It is supposed she is either in Philadelphia or gone towards Virginia in company with two white men. Whoever takes her up, and secures her in any goal, that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

Burlington, July 9. ‡ JACOB PHILLIPS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE certain LOTS of GROUND, situate in the district of Southwark, between Catherine and Almond-streets; one of said lots on the west side of Second-street, at the distance of about 61 feet from Catherine-street, containing in breadth 19 feet and an half, and in depth 120 feet. Another of them on the west side of Second-street, at the distance of about 122 feet from Catherine-street, containing in breadth 16 feet and an half, and in depth, on the south side of a new street, called German-street, 117 feet. The other on the north side of the said German-street, at the distance of about 204 feet eastward from Fifth-street, containing in breadth 21 feet, and in depth 136 feet.

Also a yearly rent charge of 3l. lawful money of Pennsylvania, issuing out of a lot of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth on the south side of Green-street 14 feet two inches, and in depth 58 feet; now or late in tenure of John Morgan. For terms apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, Scrivener, at his office, the corner of Vine and Water-streets, where deeds, mortgages, leases, bonds and other writings are done with care and dispatch. ¶

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,
Has removed from SPRUCE and WATER-STREETS to the east-side of WATER-STREET, the seventh door above MARKET-STREET,
Where he has for SALE,
Scotch Snuff & manufactured Tobacco
Of the first Quality. ¶ 3 m.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.